

- PLATE XIII. fig. 1. *Stactocichla merulina annamensis*: p. 577.
 ♂. Dran, Annam. 12/v./98. (Type.)
 fig. 2. *Trochalopteron yersini*: p. 575.
 ♂. Langbian Peaks, Annam. 26/iv./18.
- PLATE XIV. fig. 1. *Pseudominla atriceps*: p. 583.
 ♀. Langbian Peaks, Annam. 16/iv./18. (Type.)
 fig. 2. *Rimator danjoui*: p. 578.
 ♂. Langbian Peaks, Annam. 20/iv./18.
- PLATE XV. *Cutia nipalensis legalleni*: p. 588.
 ♂. Dalat, Annam. 4/v./18.
 ♀. Langbian Peaks. 15/iv./18.
- PLATE XVI. fig. 1. *Cryptolopha malcolmsmithi*: p. 448.
 ♀. Langbian Peaks, Annam. 19/iv./18.
 fig. 2. *Mesia argentauris cunhaci*: p. 591.
 ♂. Dran, Annam. 30/iii./18.
 fig. 3. *Certhia discolor meridionalis*: p. 609.
 ♂. Dalat, Annam. 11/iv./18.
- PLATE XVII. *Cissa margarite*: p. 604.
 ♀. Langbian Peaks. 22/iv./18. (Type.)
- PLATE XVIII. fig. 1. *Æthopyga sanguinipectus johnsi*: p. 621.
 ♂. Dran, Annam. —/iii./18.
 figs. 2 & 3. *Æthopyga gouldie annamensis*; p. 621.
 ♂. Langbian Peaks. 20/iv./18.
 ♀. „ „ —/iv./18.

XXX.—Note on the Jays of Holland.

By Baron R. C. SNOUCKAERT VAN SCHAUBURG, M.B.O.U.

IN 1903 Dr. Hartert (Vög. pal. Faun. p. 30) separated the British Jays from the Continental birds under the name of *Garrulus glandarius rufitergum*, on account of their more reddish backs. On examination of a series of these birds, all collected in Holland, and most of them shot by myself. I was struck by the decidedly vinaceous tinge of the lower back of some of them; others show this tinge more or less mixed with grey, while one bird, which I shot on 5 November, has the back of a beautiful grey hue contrasting with the reddish tone of the hind-neck. When I shot this bird in the course of a pheasant-shoot and picked

it up, I remember that its grey back at once struck me, so that I took it with me and had it skinned.

The colour of the underside of my Dutch birds varies considerably: in some it is light, even whitish, on the abdomen, in others it is dark, and one or two have the underparts nearly uniformly dull vinaceous, with only a slightly lighter shade in the middle. One of these more sombre-coloured birds has a semicircular collar of black blotches across the throat. These dark patches are to be found on the throats of a few other birds, but less defined and much lighter, and they are, according to Dr. Hartert, mostly to be found on true *G. g. glandarius* and seldom on *G. g. rufitergum*.

So my series of Jays collected in Holland may be said to be a kind of mixture of the two forms. This is, however, not to be wondered at, as all my birds have been collected during the winter half-year when, of course, a large influx of migratory birds may be expected. That our country should be visited by great quantities of Jays from the north-east on migration is natural, but the question was whether Holland is also visited by British birds. In order to ascertain this as far as possible, I requested one of my correspondents in London to send me some English skins, and in compliance this gentleman sent me two specimens, from Montgomeryshire and Kent respectively. These I compared with my birds, and found some of the latter exactly like the two British Jays. So, in all probability, some birds migrate from England to Holland, and maybe go farther still. The same has been proved, by means of ringing, for other species, *e. g.*, the Redbreast.

Some time ago I received for examination, by the courtesy of Count Gyldenstolpe, four Jays from the Natural History Museum at Stockholm. These birds were collected near Uppsala (east Sweden) between 23 October and 23 January, and are all undoubted *G. g. glandarius*, although collected during the winter. Count Gyldenstolpe at the same time informed me that the Museum unfortunately does not possess any obtained during the breeding-season, but that there are some mounted birds

which were shot at the end of April. In these birds the backs are "light brownish drab" (Ridgway), though slightly washed or tinged with reddish vinous.

The four Swedish birds have all dark undersides, and on three of them I find an indistinct blackish shade on the throat. They differ a little *inter se* in the colouring of the back, but all of them are much darker than my British specimens. One of the Swedish birds is the exact counterpart of the beautiful grey bird shot by myself and mentioned above.

So, to my mind, it may be taken as proved that in the autumn, British as well as north-eastern Jays migrate to Holland; but which is the breeding-form in our country? I myself possess only two young birds of the year, collected by myself in July and August, and these are, so far as can be seen in such immature specimens, decidedly red-backs. I examined a few old Jays in rather worn plumage shot by a friend of mine in the breeding-season. They too resemble much more the English than the Swedish birds, but they are too few in number to judge about the breeding-form generally. I suspect that very likely an intermediate form between *G. g. glandarius* and *G. g. rufitergum* may ultimately be shown to breed in Holland. In order to decide this, however, more summer material must be forthcoming.

Heavily-striped heads no more than sparsely-striped ones are signs of maturity or youth. I have found both in very young birds of the year, and the black stripes vary individually. The same seems to be the case with the transverse bands on the basal part of the tail-feathers. I have in my possession birds with entirely black tails, others with a grey shade on the basal part nearest the body, and others again with more or less distinct greyish-blue transverse bands. Not two of my birds are alike in this respect. These bluish bars sometimes even extend over the greater part of the tail, leaving only a broad terminal band black. My two young birds of the year show the bars quite distinctly.

It is, of course, a well-known fact that the intensity of

the blue colour on the wing-coverts is liable to considerable variation. Sometimes the transverse bars are blue and black; in other birds white, blue, and black, and I find that when the latter is the case, the pattern of the whole is changed, the black bars being more apart. Now and then, but as it seems rarely, tiny white spots can be detected at the end of some of the coverts.

XXXI.—*A List of the Birds of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, based on the Collections of Mr. A. L. Butler, Mr. A. Chapman and Capt. H. Lynes, R.N., and Major Cuthbert Christy, R.A.M.C. (T.F.). Part III. PICIDÆ—SAGITTARIIDÆ. By W. L. SELATER, M.B.O.U., and C. MACKWORTH-PRAED, M.B.O.U.**

(Plate XIX.)

THIS, the third portion of the Birds of the Sudan, contains the Picarian and Accipitrine birds, and we trust that the next part will complete this somewhat lengthy paper.

In working out this part we have found Mr. Claude Grant's unfinished account of the birds of the Cosens collection from British East Africa (Ibis, 1915, pp. 1-76, 235-316, 400-473) most useful, as he paid special attention to the racial forms of many of the species met with, and we have very frequently referred to his work. We hope that he may soon return to this country and complete his task which was interrupted by military duty.

For the convenience of readers we have reprinted the map of the Sudan, published in the first portion of our paper.

As before, the names of the Provinces into which the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is divided for administrative purposes have been added to the localities cited. These have been abbreviated as follows:—

Ber. = Berber Province, R.S. = Red Sea Province, Kas. =

* Continued from Ibis, 1918, p. 721.